[XLVth YEAR.] THE (No. 2260)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1790.

STATE OF MARYLAND.

AN ACT FOR NATURALIZATION.

Passed July Session, 1779.

WHEREAS the increase of people is a means to advance the wealth and strength of this state: And whereas many foreigners, from the lenity of our government, the security afforded by our constitution and laws, to civil and religious liberty, the mildness of our climate, the fertility of our soil, and the advantages of our commerce, may be induced to come and settle in this state, if they were made partakers of the advantages and privileges which the natural born subjects of this state do enjoy:

Be it therefore enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That every person who shall hereafter come into this state, from any nation, kingdom, or state, and shall, before the governor and the council, or before the general-court, or any one of the judges thereof, or before any county court of this state, repeat and subscribe a declaration of his belief in the Christian religion, and take, repeat, and subscribe, the following oath, or affirmation, if a quaker, menonist, or dunker, to wit: "I, A. B. do swear, or affirm, that I will hereafter become a subject to the state of Maryland, and will be faithful, and bear true allegiance to the said state, and that I do not hold myself bound, to yield any allegiance, or obedience, to any king, or prince, or any other state or government;" (which said oath or affirmation, and subscription aforesaid, respectively, the governor and the council, the general court, or by one judge thereof, or any county court, are hereby empowered to administer and take) shall thereupon, and thereafter, be deemed, adjudged and taken, to be a natural born subject of this state; and shall be, henceforth, entitled to all the immunities, rights and privileges, of a natural born subject of this state; provided, that no person who shall become a natural born subject of this state, by virtue of this act, shall be appointed to any civil office, or eligible as governor, member of the council, or general assembly, or as a delegate to congress, unless such person shall have resided within this state seven years, previous to such election or appointment, and shall have the property in estate, required by the constitution and form of government, to execute any of the said offices respectively.

And be it enacted, That the clerk of the council shall, before the session of every general court, return a list of the names of the persons who shall take and subscribe the said oath or affirmation, and make the said declaration, respectively, before the governor and the council, and the time when taken and made, to the clerk of the general court, to be entered by him among the records of the said court: And any judge of the general court, administering and taking the said oath or affirmation, shall return, to the next general court, a list of the names of the persons who shall take and subscribe the said oath or affirmation, and make the said declaration, respectively, before him, and the time when taken, and made, to the clerk of the general court, to be entered by him among the minutes of the said court.

And be it enacted, That a certificate, by the clerk of the council, or by any judge of the general court, or by the clerk of the general or any county court, of any person's having taken and subscribed the said oath or affirmation, and having made and subscribed the said declaration; or a certificate, by the clerk of the general court, that it appears by the return of any judge of the said court, entered among the minutes of any person's having taken and subscribed the said oath or affirmation, and having made and subscribed the said declaration, shall be deemed and taken to be a sufficient testimony and proof thereof, and of his being a natural born subject, and as such shall be allowed in every court of this state.

And, To encourage such foreigners to come and settle in this state: *Be it enacted*, That no tax shall be imposed on any such foreigner, coming into this state, and taking and subscribing the declaration and oath or affirmation aforesaid, or his property, for the term of two years after his arrival in this state.

And, To encourage such foreigners, tradesmen, artificers and manufacturers, to come and settle in this state: *Be it enacted*, That no tax shall be imposed on any such foreigner, being a tradesman, artificer or manufacturer, coming into this state, and taking and subscribing the declaration and oath or affirmation aforesaid, or his property, for the term of four years after his arrival in this state.

ACT for the relief of certain foreigners who have settled within this state, and for other purposes, supplemental to the act for Naturalization; passed the 22d of December, 1789.

WHEREAS the act for naturalization, passed at July session, in the year seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, declares, that every person, who shall hereafter come into this state, from any nation, kingdom or state, and shall repeat and subscribe a declaration of his belief in the Christian religion, and take, repeat, and subscribe, the oath or affirmation in the said act prescribed, before the governor and the council, or before the general court, or any one of the judges thereof, or before any county court, shall thereupon, and thereafter, be deemed, adjudged, and taken, to be a natural born subject of this state; and shall be, thenceforth, entitled to all the immunities, rights, and privileges, of a natural born subject of this state; subject, nevertheless, to the restrictions provided by the said act: And whereas, since the passage of the said act, divers foreigners have come into this state, and have settled, and become inhabitants thereof, and have been induced, from the various advantages afforded by our government, climate, soil, and commerce, to employ their money in the purchase of property, both real and personal, and to improve the same, thereby acquiring a just and equitable title to such property; but, through ignorance of the provisions contained in the beforementioned act, or apprehending that taking and subscribing the oaths of allegiance, in the usual manner, would entitle them to the advantages of property, the said foreigners have not taken and subscribed the oath, prescribed by the act for naturalization, under the particular circumstances required by the same; whereby their titles to such real property as they have acquired, since their settlement in this state, may be drawn in question, to their great prejudice and injury; and whereas the said foreigners have always manifested a firm attachment to our government and laws, and it is conceived that, by securing their interest in our soil, their affections to this country will be more fully confirmed, and that justice and policy require, that the hardships and inconveniences, under which they respectively labour, should be remedied; therefore,

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all and every the said foreigners who, since their settlement in this state, have purchased and acquired, by any lawful and fair means, any portion of property, real, personal, or mixed, and have since possessed and enjoyed the same, and have still a just and equitable title thereto, whether such title be derived from grant, gift, purchase, or devise, shall, by virtue of this act, hold, possess, and enjoy, such property, real, personal, and mixed, as fully and amply, and, to all intents and purposes, as rightfully, as the said foreigners would have been entitled to hold, possess, and enjoy, the same, if they had respectively naturalized themselves, according to the express provisions contained in the said act for naturalization.

And be it further enacted, That in case any real property, purchased or acquired by foreigners, since the passage of the aforesaid act, hath been escheated, it is hereby declared, that all the right and title of this state to the said property so escheated, and to any property so escheatable, shall be and the same are hereby relinquished, and vested for ever hereafter in the said foreigners, their heirs, and assigns;—saving, nevertheless, to all persons whatsoever, who may have heretofore acquired titles to any such escheatable property under the laws of this state, their several and respective rights: And all and every person and persons, who may have purchased, or otherwise acquired any real property, from or under the said foreigners or any of them, shall be, and they are hereby declared to be, entitled to all and every advantage, with respect to such property, as if the same had been purchased, or acquired, from or under any foreigners who have naturalized themselves, according to the provisions of the said original act.

Provided nevertheless, That the said foreigners, respectively, before they shall receive the benefit of this act, shall naturalize themselves in the mode prescribed by the original act, on or before the first day of June next ensuing; any law to the contrary thereof notwithstanding: *And provided also*, That no applications, within the period limited by this act, to prejudice the rights of the said respective foreigners, or others, shall be admitted or received.

And, in order to carry the good intentions, as well of this, as of the said original act, into complete execution, *Be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid*, That the governor and council shall, and they are hereby requested to cause the said respective acts to be printed and published in the several news-papers within this state, for the space of six weeks after the end of this session of assembly, in the English, French, and German languages; and shall, also, cause the said original act to be published, in like manner, for the space of two weeks, in the month of May, in every year hereafter.

ETAT DE MARYLAND.

ARRET DE NATURALIZATION.

Passé dans la Séance de Novembre, 1779.

D'AUTANT que l'augmentation du peuple étend naturellement les richesses et la force de cet Etat; et d'autant que la modération de notre Gouvernement, la sécurité donnée par notre Constitution et les Lois pour la liberté civile et religieuse, la douceur de notre Climat, la fertilité de notre Sol, et les avantages de notre Commerce, peuvent éxciter beaucoup d'Etrangers à venir s'établir dans cet Etat, si on les fesoit participants des avantages et des privilèges dont nos sujets naturels jouissent:

C'est pourquoi l'Assemblée-Générale de Maryland a passé'e un arrêt, Que toute personne qui viendra dorénavant dans cet Etat, de quelque nation, royaume, ou état, que ce soit, et qui répétera et signera, pardevant le Gouverneur et son Conseil, ou pardevant la Cour-Générale, ou pardevant quelqu'un de ses Juges, ou pardevant quelque Cour de Comté de cet Etat, une déclaration de sa croyance dans la religion chrétienne, et prendra, répétera, et signera le serment suivant (ou l'affirmation, s'il est quaqre, menonist, ou dunker) *savoir*:—"Je A. B. jure, ou affirme, que je serai "dorénavant fidel sujet de l'Etat de Maryland, et que "je ne me trois point obligé d'être soumis à l'obéissance "d'aucun Roi ou Prince, ou d'aucun autre Etat ou Gou-"vernement,"—lequel serment, ou affirmation, et signature susdit, sera administré et pris, respectivement, par le Gouverneur et le Conseil, ou par la Cour-Générale, ou par quelqu'un de ses Juges, ou par quelque Cour de Comté, lesquels sont munis de ce pouvoir) sera, dorénavant, estimé et considéré comme sujet natif de cet Etat, et sera alors en droit de jouir de la liberté et des priviléges du dit Etat; pourvu, que personne de ceux qui en seront devenu sujets, en vertu de cet Arrêt, ne soit élu pour servir dans aucun emploi civil, comme Gouverneur, Membre du Conseil ou de l'Assemblée-Générale, ou Délegue du Congrès, qu'il n'ait fait sa réfidence, dans cet Etat, sept ans préalables à cette élection ou appointement, et qu'il n'ait les biens et fonds réquiré par la Constitution et la Forme du Gouvernement, pour exécuter aucune des dites charges.

Et qu'il soit ordonné, Que le Greffier du Conseil portera, à la Séance de chaque Cour-Générale, une liste des noms des personnes qui auront pris et signés le dit serment ou affirmation, et fait la dite déclaration, respectivement, pardevant le Gouverneur, at pardevant le Conseil, avec le tems qu'ils l'auront pris et fait, pour être donné au Greffier de la Cour-Générale, et pour être mis dans les mémoires de la dite Cour: Et tout Juge de la Cour-Générale, qui aura administré et pris le dit serment, ou affirmation, portera à la premiere Cour-Générale, une liste des noms des personnes qui auront pris et signé le dit serment, ou affirmation, et fait la dite déclaration, respectivement, devant lui, avec le tems qu'il l'auront pris et fait, au Greffier de la Cour-Générale, pour être enrégistrée dans les mémoires de la dite Cour.

Et qu'il soit ordonné, Que le Greffier du Conseil, ou quelque Juge de la Cour-Générale, ou le Greffier de la dite Cour, ou celui de quelque Cour de Comté, donnera à toute personne, qui aura pris et signé le dit serment ou affirmation, et qui aura fait et signé la dite déclaration, un certificat, qu'il paroit, par la liste de quelque Juge de la dite Cour, enrégistrée dans les mémoires; que toute personne qui aura pris et signé le dit serment, ou affirmation, et aura fait et signé la dite déclaration, sera estimé dans toutes les Cours de cet Etat, sujet naturel.

Et, pour encourager les Etrangers à venir s'établir dans cet Etat, *qu'il soit ordonné*, Que ceux qui y viendront, et qui prendront et signeront la déclaration, et le serment, ou affirmation susdits, seront exempts, avec leurs biens, de toute Impôt, pendant deux ans aprés leur arrivée.

Et, afin d'encourager les Gens de Metiers, ou Artisans, et les Manufacturiers étrangers, à venir s'établir dans cet Etat, *qu'il soit ordonné*, Qu'il ne sera imposé aucun Impôt sur eux, ni sur leur biens, pendant le terme de quatre ans, à commencer du jour de leur arrivée dans cet Etat; pourvu, qu'ils prennent et signent la déclaration et le serment, ou l'affirmation, susdit.

ARRET *pour subvenir au* Soulagement de *certains* ETRANGERS *qui se sont établis dans cet Etat, et pour d'autres Desseins; supplétif à l'*ARRET *de* NATURALIZATION, *passé le 22d* Décembre, 1789.

D'AUTANT que l'Arrêt pour la Naturalization, passé dans la Séance de Juillet, l'an mil sept cens soixants et dix-neuf, déclare, que toute personne qui viendra dorénavant dans cet Etat, de que que nation, royaume, ou état que ce soit, et répétera et signera une déclaration de sa croyance dans la Religion Chrétienne, et prendera, répétera, et signera le serment, ou l'affirmation, prescrite et ordonné par le dit Arrêt, pardevant le Gouverneur et son Conseil, ou pardevant la Cour-Générale, ou pardevant quelqu'un de ses Juges, ou pardevant quelque Cour de Comté, sera, alors et dorénavant, regardé et confideré comme sujet naturel de cet Etat; et sera, à l'avenir, en droit de jouir de toute la liberté et des privilèges d'un sujet naturel de cet Etat; néanmoins, assujettis aux réstrictions réferées par le dit Arrêt: Et d'autant que, depuis que cet Arrêt est passée, divers Etrangers sont venus dans cet Etat, et s'y sont établis, et en sont devenus habitants, et ont été portés, par les différents avantages accordés par notre Gouvernement, par le Climat, par le Sol, par le Commerce, et par la facilité d'employer leur argent d'achter des biens meubles et immeubles, et de les faire valoir, en acquérant des titres justes et équitables pour les dits biens; mais, par l'ignorance des choses contenues dans l'Arrêt cidevant mentionnée; ou, en concevant qu'en prenant et signant le serment d'obéissance, dans la forme ordinaire, ils seroient en droit de jouir des avantages que jouissent les sujets naturels, les dits Etrangers n'ont pas pris et signé le serment prescrit par l'Arrêt pour la Naturalization, sous les circonstances particulières qui en étoit requises; c'est pourquoi les titres acquis pour les achats des biens à fonds qu'ils ont acheté, depuis leur établissement dans cet Etat, pourroient être examines, ce qui leur seroit très préjudiciable et injurieux: Et d'autant que les dits Etrangers ont sou-

jours manifeſté un grand attachement pour notre Gouvernement et nos Loix, et que nous concevons, qu'en mettant leurs biens en ſureté dans notre païs, que leur affection pour cet Etat ſera plus entiérement confirmée, et que la juſtice et le politique réquere, que les peines et les inconvénients, qu'il ſouffrent, ſoient remédiés,

C'eſt pourquoi l'Aſſemblée-Generalt de Maryland a paſſé un Arrêt, dans lequel il eſt ententü, Que tous les Etrangers qui depuis leur établiſſement dans cet Etat, ont acheté et acquis, par des voies juſtes et légitimes, quelques biens meubles et immeubles, et qui, depuis, les ont poſſedé et jouit, et qui en ont encore des titres juſtes et équitables, ſoit qu'ils leur ſuſſient légués par conceſſion, par dons, ou par teſtament, en vertu de cet Arrêt, auront poſſeſſion et jouiront des dits biens, meubles et immeubles, auſſi entiérement et amplement, à tous égards, et auſſi légitimement comme ſi les dits Etrangers auroient été en droit de tenir, d'avoir, et de jouir les dites biens, s'ils ſe ſuſſent faits naturalizer, ſuivant les formes contenues dans le dit Arrêt pour la Naturalization.

Et qu'il ſoit encore ordonné, Que, ſie en cas quelque bien à fond, acheté, ou acquis, par des Etrangers, depuis que le ſuſdit Arrêt eſt paſſé, a été confiſqué, il eſt déclaré, par ces préſentes, que tous les droits et les titres de cet Etat, contre le dit bien, confiſqué de cette maniere, et contre tout bien confiſcable, ſoient, et ſont par ce moyen, abandonnés, et inveſtis à jamais, aux dits Etrangers, leurs héritiers, ou ſubſtitués: Cédant, néanmoins, à toute perſonne qui oura acquis des titres, pour aucun de ces biens confiſcables, ſous les loix de cet Etat, les divers droits: Et toute perſonne qui aura acheté, ou acquis, quelque bien à fond, des dits Etrangers, ſera, et eſt ici déclaré, en droit de tous les avantages que ce bien peut produire, comme s'il avoit été acheté ou acquis de quelque Etranger, qui ſe ſoit-naturalizé ſelon les ordonnances du dit Arrêt original.

A condition, néanmoins, Que les dits Etrangers ſe naturalizeront, dans la forme preſcrite par l'Arrêt original, auparavant de recevoir l'avantage de cet Arrêt; laquelle naturalization ſera avant, ou ſur, le premier jour du mois de Juin prochain; toute ordonnance contraire à celle-ci, ſera illégale: *Pourvu,* Qu'aucune application ne ſe faſſe, au-deſſous du tems limité par cet Arrêt, pour préiudicier les droits des dits Etrangers, ou autres, et qu'elle ne ſoint admiſes ni reçues.

Et, à fin du continuer les bonnes intentions, tant par ces préſents que par celles de l'Arrêt original, et les mener à une entiere exécution, *Qu'il ſoit encore ordonné par l'autorité ſuſdite,* Que le Gouverneur et ſon Conſeil, ſeront et ſont ainſi priés, de faire imprimer les dits Arrêts, dans les diverſes Gazettes de cet Etat, pendant l'eſpace de ſix ſemaines après la fin de cet Séance d'Aſſemblée, dans les langues Françoiſes, Allemandes, et Angloiſes; et le dit Arrêt original ſera publié, dorenavan, de la même maniere, pendant l'eſpace de deux ſemaines, toutes les ans, dans le mois de Mai.

STAAT von MARYLAND.

Verordnung wegen der Aufnahme unter die Landeseingebohrnen genemiget in der Sitzung vom November, 1779.

DA die Vermehrung des Volks ein Mittel iſt, die Reichtuemer und Stærke eines Staats zu befœrdern viele Fremde durch unſere gelinde Regierung; die Sicherheit unſerer Verordnungen und geſetze zur buergerlichen und Religions Freiheit; die Mildigkeit unſerer Himmels, Gegend; die Fruchtbarkeit unſers Bodens un die Vortheiſe unſers Handels, aufgemuntert werden mœgen, zu kommen und ſich in deiſem Staat niederzulaſſen, wenn ſie an den Vorrechten und Vortheilen, welche die natuerlich Eingebornen Unterthanen dieſes Staats genieſſen Theilnehmen koennen.

So iſt daher durch die Allgemeine Verſammlung von Maryland verordnet, Daſs eine yede Perſon welche kuenftig in dieſſen Staat kommit, von was Volk, Reich oder Staat ſie ſey ſoll vor dem Oberbefehlſhaber (Gouverneur) und dem Rath, oder vor dem Allgemeinen Gerichts hofe, oder einem Richter, oder vor einem Gerichte einer Grafſchaft, dieſes Staats wiederhohlen und unterſchreiben eine Erklaerung ihres Glaubens-Bekentniſſes der Chriſtlichen Religion und lieſten wiederholen und unterſchrieben den folgenden Eid oder Bekraeftigung er ſei ein Quaker, Menoniſt or Dunker, nemlich:—"Ich, A. B. ſchwoere oder bekraeftige, "daſs ich hinfuero ein Untherthan des Staats von Maryland ſeyn will, beſagtem Staat treu und gehorſam "zu ſeyn, mich auch nicht verbindlich halten will, "einen Koenige oder Prinzen, oder einem andern "Staat, oder Regierung einigen Gehorſam und Unterwuerfigkeit zu leiſten"—(Welcher beſagte Eid oder Bekraeftigung und Unterſchrift wie vorhin bemerkt, der Oberbefehlſhaber (Gouverneur) und Rath, der Allgemeine Gerichtſhof, oder ein von den Richter deſhalb, oder ein Gerichtſhof einer Grafſchaft hiedurch bemaechtigetzu verwalten und zu nehmen) eine ſolche Perſon hierauf und hiernach geachted werden, beurtheilt und erkant als ein natuerlich eingebohrner Unterthan dieſes Staats, und inſkuenftige zu allen Freiheiten, Rechten und Vorrechten eines natuerlich eingebohrnen Unterthan dieſes Staats berechtiget zuſeyn mit der Bedingung, daſs keine Perſon, welche ein eingebohrner natuerlicher Unterthan dieſes Staats durch Kraft dieſer Verordnung wird, beſtimmet werden ſolle zu einem oeffentlichen Amt oder zum Oberbefehlſhaber (Gouverneur) Mitglied des Raths oder der Allgemeinen Verſammlung oder als Abgeordneter zum congreſs gewæhlet werden ſoll, es ſey denn daſs ſolche Perſon bereits ſieben Yahre in dieſem Staat gewohnt habe, vor ſolcher Wahl oder Beſtimmung, auch ſoll ſodann ein ſolcher das Eigenthum und Vermœgen beſitzen, welches durch die Geſetze und Vorſchrift der Regierung erfordert wird um ein ſolches Amt in der Maaſſe zu fuehren.

Es iſt auch deſhalb verordnet, Daſs der Schreiber der Raths verſammlung vor der ſitzung einer jeden Allgemeinen Verſammlung eine genaue Liſte der Nahmen der Perſonen fuehren und vorleſen ſolle von denen, die da angenommen haben, geleiſtet und unterſchrieben den beſagten Eid oder Bekraeftigung, und beſagte Erklaerung in Betracht deſſen auffuehren vor dem Oberbefehlhaber (Gouverneur) und dem Rath auch die zeit bemerken, wenn er uebernommen und geleiſtet ſey, an dem Schreiber der Allgemeinen Raths verſamlung um eingefuehret zu werden in die Verzeichniſſe der beſagten Verſammlung und jeder Richter der Allgemeinen Gerichtshof, welcher verwalted und annimmt den beſagten Eid oder Bekraeftigung, ſoll uebergeben an die nechſte Allgemeine Verſammlung eine Liſte der Nahmen der Perſonen, welche lieſten und den beſagten Eid und Bekraeftgung unterſchreiben ſollen und in Betracht deſſen dieſelbe Erklaerung vor ihm machen und die zeit beſtimmen wenn ſie angenommen und geleiſtet, an den Shcreiber des Allgemeinen Gerichtſhofes, eingefuehret zu werden.

Und iſt daher verordnet, Daſs einer yeden Perſon ein Verſicherungs-Schein gegeben werde, durch den Schreiber der Raths Verſammlung, oder eines Richters der Allgemeinen oder des Gerichtshofes einer Grafſchaft wenn ſie angenommen und unterſchrieben hat den beſagten Eid oder Bekraeftigung und geleiſtet und unterſchrieben die beſagte Erklaerung wie zu erſehen aus der Liſte des Schreibers des Allgemeinen Gerichtſhofes oder eines yeden Richters des beſagten Gerichtſhofes eingefueret in die Verzeichniſſe von Perſonen die den beſagten Eid oder Bekraeftigung gethan geleiſtet und unterſchrieben haben und ſoll dieſer Verſicherungs Schein ſodann ein zeugniſs ſeyn und ein Beweis, daſs ein ſolcher als ein natuerlich eingebohrner Unterthan geachtet und angenommen werden ſoll, auch zu yeden Gerichtſhofe dieſes Staats als ein ſolcher zugelaſſen werden ſolle.

Und, um ſolche Fremde aufzumuntern zukommen und ſich in dieſem Staat niederzulaſſen; *So iſt verordnet,* Daſs einem ſolchen Fremden, der in dieſſen Staat kommt, die Verſicherung, den Eid und die Bekraeftigung geleiſtet und unterſchrieben hat, wie vorher bemerket, weder ihm noch ſeinem Eigenthum waerend zwey Yahren nach ſeiner Ankunft in dieſem Staat keine Taxe ſoll aufgeleget werden, und um ſolche Fremde; als Kaufleute Kuenſtler und Werkmeiſter aufzumuntern, in dieſen Staat zu kommen und ſich niederzulaſſen.

So iſt verordnet, Daſs einen ſolchen Fremden oder ſeinen Eigenthum keine Taxe aufgeleget werden ſoll, er ſey ein Handelsmann Kuenſtler oder Werkmeiſter der in dieſſen Staat kommt, annimt und unterſchriebt die Erklaerung, den Eid oder Verſicherung wie vorhin bemerket vor Ablauf von vier Yahren nach ſeiner Ankunft in dieſſem Staat.

Verordnung zur Erleichterung gewiſſer Fremden, die ſich in dieſem Staat nieder gelaſſen und zu andern Abſichten, als ein zuſatz zu der Verordnung von der Aufnahme der Fremden unter die Eingebohrnen des Landes, genehmiget den 21ten December, 1789.

DA die Verordnung von der Aufnahme der Fremden unter die Eingebohrnen des Landes, genehmiget in der sitzung im Julius des Jahrs ein thauſend ſieben hundert neuen und ſiebenzig, erklaeret, daſs yede Perſon, welche in der Folge in dieſem Staat kommt, von was fuer Volk, Reich oder Staat ſie ſey und wiederholet und unterſchreibt die Erklaerung von ihren Glauben in der Chriſtlichen Religion und annimt, wiederholet und unterſchreibt den Eid oder Verſicherung, in der ſelben Verordnung vorgeſchreiben; vor dem Oberbefehlſhaber (Gouverneur) oder dem Rath oder vor dem Allgemeinen Gerichtshofe oder einem von den Richter oder vor dem Gerichtſhofe einer yeden Grafſchaft, ſoll deſhalb und darnach geachtet, beurtheilt und angenommen werden, als ein natuerlich eingebohrner Unterthan dieſus Staats und ſoll zu allen Freiheiten, Rechten und Vorrechten eines natuerlich eingebohrnen Unterthans dieſes Staats berechtiget ſeyn; nichtdeſtoweniger aber unterworffen ſeyn denen durch dieſe Verordnung beſtimmten Einſchraenkungen und wenn eben zu der zeit, da dieſe Verordnung gebilliget worden, verſchiedene Fremde in dieſen Staat gecommen und ſich beſetzt haben und da durch Einwohner worden ſind, auch bewogen durch die verſchiedenen Vortheile, durch unſere Regierung; Himmels gegend, Boden und Gewerbe bewuerket, ihr Geld anzuwenden und Eigenthum zu kauffen es ley bewegliches oder unbewegliches, und ſolches zu vermehren, hiedurch zu erwerben einen gerechten und billigen Anſpruch auf ſolches Eingenthum, aber durch Unwiſſenheit der in der vorbemeldeten Verordnung enthaltenen Dinge oder ohne zu verſtehen, daſs dieſe Anahme und Unterſchrift des Eides der Treue in der gewœhnlichen Art ſie berechtigen werde die Vortheile des Eigenthums, und ſolche Fremde nicht angenommen haben und nicht unterſcrieben den durch die Verordnung von der Aufnahme unter die Engebohrnen vorgeſchriebenen Eid unter den beſondern Umſtænden die dazu erforderlich ſind weshalb ihr Anrecht zu ſothanen weſentlichen Eigenthum als ſie ſeit ihrer Niederlaſſung erworben haben in dieſem Staat und zu ihren groeſſeſten Nachtheil und Schaden in einigen Anſpruch genommen werden mœge. Und wenn ſothane beſagte Fremden eine beſtændige Zuneigung zu unſerer Regierung und Geſetzen jederzeit bezeuget haben und es erweiſlich iſt durch Anlegung ihres Vermœgens in dieſem Lande, daſs ſie dazu eine Negung haben und eben dadurch beſtætiget wird und es ſodann Gerichtigkeit und Staatſklugheit erfordert, daſs Beſchewerde und Ungemach dem ſie in dieſen Betracht unterworffen ſind, von ihnen entlediget werden.

So iſt deſhalb verordnet, durch die Allgemeine Verſammlung von Maryland, Daſs alle und yede vorbemeldete Fremde, welche ſeit ihrer Niederlaſſung in dieſem Staat durch geſetzmaeſſige und redliche Mittel einen Theil eines Eigenthums, es ſey bewiglich oder unbewiglich oder vermiſcht angekauft und erworben haben und bisdahin einen ruhigen und billigen Anſpruch behaupten, es mag ſeyn, daſs ſolche Aufſprueche hergeleitet werden von Verwilligung, Schenkung, Kauff oder Teſtament; ſo ſollen ſie Kraft dieſer Verordnung ſolches behalten, beſitzen und genieſſen, ſolches bewegliches, unbewegliches oder vermiſchtes Eigenthum, ſo vollkommen und richtig und zu allen Abſichten und Zwecken ſo rechtmaeſſig als beſagte Fremde berechtiget worden, zu behalten, beſitzen und genieſſen, daſſelbe, als wenn ſie in Betracht deſſen unter die Landes eingebohrnen aufgenommen worden nach der ausdruecklichen Vorſchrift in der beſagten Verordnung fuer die Aufnahme der Fremden unter die Eingebohrnen.

Und iſt daher ferner verordnet, Daſs im fall ein weſentliches Eigenthum von Fremden ſeit der Genehmigung vorbemeldeter Verordnung erkauft oder erworben, in gerichtliche Verhaft genommen ſey; ſo iſt hiedurch erklaeret, daſs alle Recute und Anſprueche dieſes erkauft zu dem beſagten Eigenthum ſo in Gerichtliche Verhaft genommen und zu einen ſolchen Eigenthum, ſoin Gerichtliche Verhaft genommen werden kann; mœgen und ſoin hiedurch aufgehoben und demnach ſolchen Fremden ins kuenftige wieder ertheilet werden ſollen auch deren Erben und Bevollmaechtigten uberlaſſen, auch allen Perſonen, wer es auch ſey, die dieſem zuvor einen Anſpruch zu ſolchen in gerichtliche Verhaft genommenen Eigenthum unter den Geſetzen und Rechten dieſes Staats erworben und yede oder alle Perſonen, welche von beſagten Fremden ein weſentliches Eigenthum gekauft oder auf andre weiſe enworben haben, ſollen hiedurch erklaeret und berechtiget ſeyn zu allen und yeden Vortheil und Nutzen in Anſehung ſolches Eigenthum, als wenn es erkaufft oder erworben wære von einem ſolchen Fremden ſelbſt, der unter die Eingebohren aufgenommen worden nach dem Inhalt der beſagten uhrſprueglichen Verordnung.

Nichtdeſtowineger mit der Bedingung, daſs die beſagten Fremden hingegen ehe und befor ſie die Wohlthat dieſer Verordnung genieſſen, ſich zuvor unter die Eingebohren aufnehmen laſſen ſollen, nach der vorgeſchriebenen Weiſe durch die urſprueugliche Verordnung an oder vor den erſten Tag des nechtfolgenden Junius, es mag nichts deſtoweniger entgegen ſeyn welchem Geſetze es wolle mit der Bedingung auch, daſs keine Deutungen in der durch dieſe Verordnung beſtimmten zum Nachteil der Richte beſagter Fremden oder anderer zugelaſſen oder angenommen werden ſollen. Und um dieſe gute abſicht ſowol dieſer, als beſagter uhrſprunglichen Verordnung in vollige Anſehung zu ſetzen, ſo iſt ferner unter vorbeſagten Anſehen verordnet, daſs der Oberbefehlſhaber (Gouverneur) und Rath hiedurch erſuchet werden, zu verfuegen, daſs die bemerkte Verordnung in den verſchiedenen Zeitungen in dieſem Staat in Zeit von ſechs Wochen nach Veranlaſſung dieſer Sitzung der Verſammlung gedruckt und bekannt gemacht werde in der Engliſchen Deutſchen und Franzœ, ſiſchen Sprache, auch zugleich zu verfuegen, daſs die uhrſprueugliche Verordnung auf gleichereile in einer zeit von zwey Wochen yedes Yahr im Monath May bekannt gemachte werde.

VIENNA, *January* 27.

THE probability of the Emperor's life becomes daily leſs. His death would, at the preſent moment, plunge the houſe of Auſtria into difficulties ſimilar to thoſe which ſhe experienced at the death of Charles VI. with the difference of a ſuperior military eſtabliſhment.—The Auſtrian army, by the recent arrangements, will conſiſt of 356,000 men.

The two Imperial courts, in the vaſt plan of maſſacre and devaſtation which forms the ſyſtem of the enſuing campaign, have thus diſtributed their bloodhounds:—60,000 Ruſſians in Finland—60,000 Kalmucks in Pruſſia and on the frontiers of Poland—40,000 in the Ukrain—40,000 Auſtrain troops in Gallicia—100,000 in Sileſia.—The preſent army continued againſt the Turks—40,000 Imperial troops againſt the Belgic inſurgents.

—Reaſon frowns on war's unequal game,
Where waſted nations raiſe a ſingle name.

ORSOVA.

Famine has reduced the garriſon of Orſova to demand a truce of three days for the adjuſtment of capitulation.

LONDON, *February* 10.

A few days ago a young couple went to be married at Aſhton-under-Line; when the ceremony was about to commence, the lady walked out of the church; the gentleman, with much apparent eagerneſs, followed her; in the moſt tender manner entreated her to return and make him happy, to which ſhe at length conſented. When again in the church, and at the altar, the intended bridegroom made a moſt obſequious bow, wiſhed her a good day and left her.

A fellow at Windſor, who lately ate a cat, has given another proof the brutality of his diſpoſition—an inſtance too ferocious and ſanguinary almoſt, to admit of public repreſentation,

He was at a public houſe at Old Windſor, one day in the courſe of laſt week, and, without apparent cauſe walked out of the houſe, and with a bill-hook ſevered his hand from his arm. His brutal courage was ſtrongly marked in this tranſaction; for the inhuman monſter made three ſtrokes with the inſtrument before he could effect his purpoſe, and at laſt actually made a complete amputation. He aſſigns no other reaſon for this terrible ſelf attack than his total diſinclination to work, and that this ſtep will compel the overſeers of his pariſh to provide for him during the remainder of his life.

Feb. 19. There has been a very ſerious riot in the iſland of Sicily. The government had farmed out the revenue of oil, and the contractor immediately advanced the price of it. The people remonſtrated in vain, and at length grew ſo incenſed that they reſolved to take the adminiſtration of juſtice into their own hands, and actually hung the contractor and all his emiſſaries. The viceroy immediately lowered the duty.

An American loyaliſt, who was aſked to take a ticket for general Burgoyne's benefit at Drury-Lane, as author of the Heireſs, made the following reply: "I paid enough for his ſword in America, and am determined to give nothing to his pen in England."

From experiments made by the earl of Fife, it appears that the Mangel Wurzel, or Root of Scarcity, notwithſtanding the ſtrong recommendation of doctor Lettſom, has not anſwered the expectations formed by its eulogiſt, and on a comparative calculation of its product and utility is found inferior to common turnips, carrots, or turnip-rooted cabbage, as a food for cattle or the human ſpecies.

The ladies of this country have adopted what is called the BASTILE BONNET; which, with their charms, give one an idea of *chaines* and *confinement*.

A celebrated dancing maſter at Glaſgow, having by ſome means or other damaged the fiddle of a German, one of the muſicians of the militia band, on the next day received the following extraordinary challenge.

(Copy of the original.)

" Sir,

" Vous le Engliſe me allemande, vous take my Fiddel, de way in my contree be fill de ſorde me no want to teach de danſe; me no underſtand vous profeſſione, vous no underſtand de mine; vous get your bread vid de towe, me get mine vid de finger.

" If vous be de German me expect de rencontre at ſeven o'clock on Friday morning to give de ſatisfactione, me bring my comrade for my ſeconde, vous bring your frinde vid you, the wall behind the jale, vous no come at your peril."

Wedneſday nite. Signed W.

The affair, however, after recourſe to juſtice, was at length ſettled to the ſatisfaction of the enraged *ſcraper*.

NEW-YORK, *April* 22.

New Windſor, April 14.

Some days ago, a huge rock on that end of Butter-hill (Highlands) which adjoins Hudſon's river, was diſcovered to leave its bed, near the ſummit of the mountain, and proceed with ſurpriſing rapidity down the ſteep, making a tremendous noiſe, and tearing up either rocks or trees that oppoſed, till it plunged into the river. This was obſerved by two fiſhing boats, who narrowly eſcaped being daſhed to pieces by it or the number of ſtones and ſplinters of rocks that accompanied it, or of being ſwampt by the confuſion it made in the water. They ſuppoſed it to be of about ſeven feet diameter, and was occaſioned by its being undermined by heavy rains, as it ſtood on a very ſandy ſpot.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 24.

Wedneſday afternoon at four o'clock were interred the remains of the illuſtrious and venerable BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, L. L. D. with every mark of tender and reſpectful ſorrow, which an affectionate family, devoted to him—friends truly ſenſible of his worth, or an intelligent and grateful city could ſhew.

The ſhips in the harbour, even thoſe of Great-Britain, hung their flags half maſt high.

The following was the order of proceſſion obſerved on the above occaſion.

All the clergy of the city, including the miniſters of the Hebrew congregation, before the corpſe.

The corpſe, carried by citizens. The pall ſupported by the preſident of the ſtate—The chief juſtice—the preſident of the bank—Samuel Powel, William Bingham, and David Rittenhouſe, Eſquires.

Mourners, conſiſting of the family of the deceaſed, with a number of particular friends.

The ſecretary and members of the ſupreme executive council.

The ſpeaker and members of the general aſſembly.

Judges of the ſupreme court and other officers of government.

The gentlemen of the bar.

The mayor and corporation of the city of Philadelphia.

The printers of the city, with their journeymen and apprentices.

The philoſophical ſociety.

The college of phyſicians.

The cincinnati.

The college of Philadelphia.

And ſundry other ſocieties, together with a numerous and reſpectable body of citizens.

The concourſe of ſpectators was greater than ever was known on the like occaſion. It is computed that not leſs than 20,000 perſons attended and witneſſed the funeral. The order and ſilence which prevailed, during the proceſſion, deeply evinced the heartfelt ſenſe, entertained by all claſſes of citizens, of the unparalelled virtues, talents, and ſervices of the deceaſed.

April 27. On Sunday laſt arrived at New-York the brig Rambler, capt. Keaquick, in 38 days from Havre-de-Grace. The captain brought a Paris print of March 12th, entitled, " *L'Union ou Journal de la Liberté*," from which the following is extracted:—

" On the 20th of February, at 6 in the morning, his imperial majeſty, JOSEPH II. emperor of Germany, departed this life. He died with the greateſt firmneſs and compoſure, perfectly retaining his ſenſes to the laſt moment. All good men will reverence the memory of his prince, whoſe various good qualities, and ardent deſire for the happineſs of his ſubjects, entitle him to the eſteem of mankind. Previous to his death he made the neceſſary arrangements with regard to his ſucceſſor, whoſe arrival at Vienna was hourly expected at the time of the emperor's death. Excepting this intelligence, the preſent inſtant is rather barren of great events. The cabinets, however, are very buſy; the hour is pregnant with futurity, and the uſual events of ages are ready to burſt upon us in a moment.

" *Vienna, Feb.* 24. The emperor's body lay in ſtate all yeſterday morning, in the royal chapel; and was buried in the evening in one of the vaults appropriated to the Auſtrian family.

" Leopold II. ſucceeds the emperor Joſeph, and is expected in this capital to-morrow."

Letters, we underſtand, have been received by the late arrivals from England, which mention, that the court of London has iſſued orders for the immediate equipment of 24 ſhips of the line, and for the recal of all their officers on half pay, the preſent poſture of political affairs in Europe having rendered the meaſure abſolutely neceſſary.

ANNAPOLIS, MAY 6.

Congreſs of the United States.

At the ſecond ſeſſion, begun and held at the city of New-York, on Monday the fourth of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety.

An ACT to promote the progreſs of Uſeful Arts.

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled, That upon the petition of any perſon or perſons to the ſecretary of ſtate, the ſecretary for the department of war, and the attorney-general of the United States, ſetting forth, that he, ſhe, or they, hath or have invented or diſcovered any uſeful art, manufacture, engine, machine or device, or any improvement therein not before known or uſed, and praying that a patent may be granted therefor, it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the ſaid ſecretary of ſtate, the ſecretary for the department of war, and the attorney-general, or any two of them, if they ſhall deem the invention or diſcovery ſufficiently uſeful and important, to cauſe letters patent to be made out in the name of the United States, to bear teſte by the preſident of the United States, reciting the allegations and ſuggeſtions of the ſaid petition, and deſcribing the ſaid invention or diſcovery, clearly, truly, and fully, and thereupon granting to ſuch petitioner or petitioners, his, her, or their heirs, adminiſtrators or aſſigns, for any term not exceeding fourteen years, the ſole and excluſive right and liberty of making, conſtructing, uſing and vending to others to be uſed, the ſaid invention or diſcovery; which letters patent ſhall be delivered to the attorney-general of the United States to be examined, who ſhall within fifteen days next after the delivery to him, if he ſhall find the ſame conformable to this act, certify it to be ſo at the foot thereof, and preſent the letters patent, ſo certified to the preſident, who ſhall cauſe the ſeal of the United States to be thereto affixed, and the ſame ſhall be good and available to the grantee or grantees by force of this act, to all and every intent and purpoſe herein contained, and ſhall be recorded in a book to be kept for that purpoſe in the office of the ſecretary of ſtate, and deliver to the patentee or his agent, and the delivery thereof ſhall be entered on the record and endorſed on the patent by the ſaid ſecretary at the time of granting the ſame.

And be it further enacted, That the grantee or grantees of each patent ſhall, at the time of granting the ſame, deliver to the ſecretary of ſtate a ſpecification in writing, containing a deſcription, accompanied with draughts or models, and explanations and models (if the nature of the invention or diſcovery will admit of a model) of the thing or things by him or them invented or diſcovered, and deſcribed as aforeſaid, in the ſaid patents; which ſpecification ſhall be ſo particular, and ſaid models ſo exact, as not only to diſtinguiſh the invention or diſcovery from other things before known and uſed, but alſo to enable a workman or other perſon ſkilled in the art of manufacture, whereof it is a branch, or wherewith it may be neareſt connected, to make, conſtruct or uſe the ſame, to the end that the public may have the full benefit thereof, after the expiration of the patent term; which ſpecification ſhall be filed in the office of the ſaid ſecretary, and certified copies thereof ſhall be competent evidence in all courts and before all juriſdictions, where any matter or thing, touching or concerning ſuch patent, right, or previlege, ſhall come in queſtion.

And be it further enacted, That upon the application of any perſon to the ſecretary of ſtate, for a copy of any of ſuch ſpecification, and for permiſſion to have a ſimilar model or models made, it ſhall be the duty of the ſecretary to give ſuch copy, and to permit the perſon ſo applying for a ſimilar model or models, to take or make, or cauſe the ſame to be taken or made, at the expence of ſuch applicant.

And be it further enacted, That if any perſon or perſons ſhall deviſe, make, conſtruct, uſe, employ, or vend within theſe United States, any art, manufacture, engine, machine, or device, or any invention or improvement upon or in any art, manufacture, engine, machine, or device, the ſole and excluſive right to which, ſhall be ſo as aforeſaid, granted by patent to any perſon or perſons, by virtue and in purſuance of this act, without the conſent of the patentee or patentees, their executors, adminiſtrators or aſſigns, firſt had and obtained in writing, every perſon ſo offending, ſhall forfeit and pay to the ſaid patentee or patentees, his, her or their executors, adminiſtrators or aſſigns, ſuch damages as ſhall be aſſeſſed by a jury, and moreover, ſhall forfeit to the perſon aggrieved, the thing or things ſo deviſed, made, conſtructed, uſed, employed, or vended, contrary to the true intent of this act, which may be recovered in an action on the caſe, founded on this act.

And be it further enacted, That upon oath or affirmation made before the judge of the diſtrict court, where the defendant reſides, that any patent which ſhall be iſſued in purſuance of this act, was obtained ſurreptitiouſly by or upon falſe ſuggeſtion, and motion made to the ſaid court, within one year after iſſuing the ſaid patent, but not afterwards, it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the judge of the ſaid diſtrict court, if the matter alleged ſhall appear to him to be ſufficient, to grant a rule that the patentee or patentees, his, her, or their executors, adminiſtrators or aſſigns, ſhew cauſe why proceſs ſhould not iſſue againſt him, her or them, to repeal ſuch patents; and if ſufficient cauſe ſhall not be ſhewn to the contrary, the rule ſhall be made abſolute, and thereupon the ſaid judge ſhall order proceſs to be iſſued as aforeſaid, againſt ſuch patentee or patentees, his, her, or their executors, adminiſtrators or aſſigns: And in caſe no ſufficient cauſe ſhall be ſhewn to the contrary, or if it ſhall appear that the patentee was not the firſt and true inventor or diſcoverer, judgment ſhall be rendered by ſuch court for the repeal of ſuch patent or patents; and if the party, at whoſe complaint the proceſs iſſued, ſhall have judgment given againſt him, he ſhall pay all ſuch coſts as the defendant ſhall be put to in defending the ſuit to be taxed by the court, and recovered in ſuch manner as coſts expended by defendants, ſhall be recovered in due courſe of law.

And be it further enacted, That in all actions to be brought by ſuch patentee or patentees, his, her, or their executors, adminiſtrators or aſſigns, for any penalty incurred by virtue of this act, the ſaid patents or ſpecifications ſhall be prima facia evidence, that the ſaid patentee or patentees, was or were the firſt and true inventor or inventors, diſcoverer or diſcoverers of the thing ſo ſpecified, and that the ſame is truly ſpecified; but that nevertheleſs, the defendant or defendants may plead the general iſſue, and give this act, and any ſpecial matter whereof notice in writing ſhall have been given to the plaintiff, or his attorney, thirty days before the trial, in evidence, tending to prove that the ſpecification filed by the plaintiff does not contain the whole of the truth concerning his invention or diſcovery; or that it contains more than is neceſſary to produce the effect deſcribed; and if the concealment of part, or the addition of more than is neceſſary, ſhall appear to have been intended to miſlead, or ſhall actually miſlead the public, ſo as the effect deſcribed cannot be produced by the means ſpecified, then, and in ſuch caſes, the verdict and judgment ſhall be for the defendant.

And be it further enacted, That ſuch patentee as aforeſaid ſhall, before he receives his patent, pay the following fees to the ſeveral officers employed in making out and perfecting the ſame, to wit: For receiving and filing the petition fifty cents, for filing ſpecifications, per copy ſheet containing one hundred words, ten cents, for making out patent two dollars, for affixing great ſeal one dollar, for endorſing the day of delivering the ſame to the patentee, including all intermediate ſervices, twenty cents.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
JOHN ADAMS, Vice-Preſident of the United States, and preſident of the Senate.

Approved April the 10th, 1790.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, Preſident of the United States.

(True Copy.)
THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.

POST-OFFICE,
ANNAPOLIS.

CONSIDERABLE trouble and inconvenience having ariſen to the late Poſtmaſter at this office, from the practice of charging the poſtage of letters—the preſent Poſtmaſter informs all perſons intereſted, that no letters will, in future, be delivered from his office unleſs the poſtage is firſt paid. Thoſe, therefore, who ſend their ſervants for Letters, are deſired to ſend the Money *at the ſame time, to avoid a* diſappointment, *as this determination will be rigidly adhered to, by*

SAM. GREEN, D. P. M.

To be Sold, at Public Sale,

On Monday, the 24th of May, at the late dwelling houſe of JOSEPH HILL, *jun. late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed,*

THE PERSONAL PROPERTY of the ſaid JOSEPH HILL, jun. conſiſting of negroes, houſehold furniture, ſtock, and ſome plantation utenſils.—The ſale to be at eleven o'clock, if fair, if not the firſt fair day thereafter, and for caſh only.

JOSEPH HILL, Adminiſtrator.

Take Notice,

I SHALL apply to the next Prince-George's county court for a commiſſion to eſtabliſh the boundaries and lines of HAMS's CHOICE and CLARKE's FANCY, now in my poſſeſſion.

CALEB CLARKE.

April 13, 1790.

To the PUBLIC.

THE ſubſcriber having purchaſed of Mrs. Anne James, widow of Doctor Thomas James, for a valuable conſideration, the genuine receipt for making the celebrated JAMES's WATERS, well known for their efficacy in many grievous complaints:—He gives this public notice, that, on the firſt of June, or ſome time in that month, all perſons who apply at his houſe, in Port-Tobacco, Charles county, may be ſupplied with that valuable medicine. That no one may look on this as a deception, the following affidavit is ſubjoined:

Charles county, ſs.

" THEN Anne James perſonally appeared before " me, and made oath on the Holy Evangels of Al- " mighty God, to the beſt of her knowledge, that the " receipt which ſhe has bargained, ſold and delivered, " to Ignatius Simpſon, was left by her huſband, and " that it is the true receipt for making the celebrated " James's Waters.——Witneſs my hand and ſeal this " 30th day of March, 1790."

(Signed) B. FENDALL, (L. S.)

The benefits received, and cures made, by this valuable medicine, are too well known, both in Maryland and Virginia, to need a repetition.

IGNATIUS SIMPSON.

Port-Tobacco, April 29, 1790

Weſt River, May 2, 1790.

RAN away laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Annapolis, a mulatto woman ſlave named BET, alias BET COOK, about twenty-eight years of age; ſhe is a tall wench, and has a long viſage, and down look; her apparel I cannot deſcribe, as ſhe has with her ſeveral ſuits, and them very good. The above woman went off in company with a mulatto free fellow named Tom Turner, who follows the water for a living, and calls her his wife. I will give ONE GUINEA for taking up the ſaid woman and ſecuring her ſo that her owner may get her again, or FIVE POUNDS for them both, provided ſhe is under the free fellow's protection when taken.

JAMES DISNEY.

Prince-George's county, April 23, 1790.

Agreeable to the directions of WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Esq; agent to the state of Maryland, will be EXPOSED to SALE, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, at the late dwelling house of Benjamin Brookes, deceased, near Upper Marlborough, on Monday the 24th day of May next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, the following tracts or parcels of land, viz.

BEALL's CHANCE, FOWLER's DELIGHT, part of GREEN SPRING, part of CHARLES's HILLS, and KERNS's ADDITION, containing in the whole five hundred acres; also fifteen valuable NEGROES, consisting of men, women, boys and girls; also sundry horses, sheep, cattle and hogs, and a large quantity of household furniture, consisting of beds with furniture, mahogany chairs, tables, &c &c. late the property of the above named Benjamin Brookes, taken by virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* issued out of the general court, at the suit of the State of Maryland, and directed to me. The terms of sale are, three fifths of the purchase money to be paid in specie, and the remaining two fifths in certificates issued by this state, to be paid at the time of sale. The sale will begin precisely at 11 o'clock, and continue from day to day until the whole is sold.

2 EDWARD LLOYD WAILES, Sheriff.

WANTED,

A PERSON who is qualified and willing to undertake the tuition and education of two or three youths, in a private family; such a one, who can come well recommended, will meet with good encouragement by applying to the subscriber, as above. Should there be no application before the first of *May*, it will be unnecessary afterwards.

MICHAEL TANEY.

Calvert county, March 31, 1790. 2X

PITT

WILL stand this season at Mr. Bullen's stables, in the city of Annapolis, and on the north side of Severn river, and will cover at the moderate price of twenty-five shillings, or one and an half barrels of corn, to be paid before the mare goes to the horse, or pass their note of hand for three barrels of corn, payable on or before the first day of December next; the horse will be every Friday and Saturday on the north side of Severn. PITT was got by Chatham, his dam, three-quarters blooded, by Figure, eight years old, jet black, in high order, fifteen hands high, handsome, strong and active.

JAMES WILLIAMS.

Annapolis, April 27, 1790. 2

The Subscriber hath received, out of the last IMPORTATIONS *from LONDON,*

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS,

WHICH he will sell at the most reduced prices, for CASH or good BILLS on LONDON.

JAMES MACKUBIN.

N. B. He is again reduced to the necessity of calling on all those who have been long indebted to him, by bond, note or open account, to make immediate payment, or he shall be under the disagreeable necessity of bringing suit to the next term. 2 J. M.

By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery of this state, will be EXPOSED to SALE, for ready money, at the house of GEORGE MANN, in the city of Annapolis, on Tuesday the 11th day of May, between the hours of eleven and one o'clock,

THAT valuable FARM lying near the city of Annapolis, containing near 1000 acres, late the dwelling plantation of THOMAS RUTLAND, deceased. Possession will be immediately given, and a good title conveyed to the purchaser.

W. GOLDSMITH, } Trustees.
B. WHETCROFT, }

9X

Annapolis, April 1, 1790.

AS the subscriber is about to move from this city, and anxious to settle with all those to whom he is in anywise indebted, once more earnestly calls upon all those indebted to him, either by bond, note or open account, to call and discharge their respective balances immediately, otherwise suits will be commenced without respect of persons. 6

DAVID GEDDES.

To be RENTED,

And Possession given on the first Day of June next,

The HOUSE

Now occupied by Mr. DAVID GEDDES, in this City.

4 *Inquire as Above.*

April 20, 1790.

COMMITTED to my custody, as a runaway, on the eighth day of this present instant, a negro man named NED, and says he belongs to Richard Contee, of Prince-George's county. His master is desired to take him away and pay charges, to

3X BEN. HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

JOLLY ROGER,

Eight Years Old this Spring,

WILL cover the ensuing season at Mr. SAMUEL MACCUBBIN's Mill, on South river, at twenty shillings cash, and one shilling and six-pence to the groom, or six bushels of corn, to be brought with the mare. JOLLY ROGER is a fine shining black, full fifteen hands high, and as well made for the draught as any horse in the state. He was got by the noted coach horse Sterling, formerly belonging to Harry Dorsey Gough, Esquire, out of a remarkable fine Tom mare. Pasturage may be had gratis, but the proprietor will not be answerable for escapes or accidents.

Wm. TAYLOR.

Anne-Arundel county, April 14, 1790.

WEDNESDAY, *March* 24. 2

Baltimore, April 5, 1790.

THE PROPRIETOR of the BALTIMORE and ANNAPOLIS STAGE, begs leave to inform his customers, and the generous public, that he has furnished himself with a new large STAGE COACH, superior to any of the public stages, and that he has procured two complete sets of horses and harness, to be put on this route, to expedite the business.

This route will, after the 25th instant, be performed three times in each week, leaving Mr. John Starck's, in Baltimore, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock, and Mr. George Mann's, in Annapolis, at 9 o'clock in the mornings of Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and will perform the passage with the greatest speed that possibly can be: The price of a passage will be ten shillings, during the summer season, including 14lb. of baggage.

Having thus provided himself, at a very considerable expence, with the necessary means to serve his friends and customers in general, he hopes his exertion will not fail to meet the patronage of a generous public.

HENRY STOUFFER.

N. B. He also has a private stage to hire, with two horses, by the day, or by the trip. 2

TO BE RENTED,

The HOUSE now occupied by Gabriel Duvall, Esquire. *Possession may be had on the first day of* July.—*The above Property will be Sold for Cash or on Credit. Inquire of*

2 *THE PRINTERS.*

To be Sold,

A New Brick House,

In the City of Annapolis,

FORTY feet by twenty-four, fronting on Church-street and Cross-street, next door to Mr. Charles Steuart's, and opposite to Mr. Joseph Clark's; there is also on the premises a brick building, 30 feet by 18, which may be appropriated for a kitchen, and warehouse, if necessary; also, ground sufficient to make a good garden. The above house is well calculated for a store, and the accommodation of a family. For terms apply to Messieurs WALLACE and MUIR.

JOSEPH DOWSON.

December 9, 1789. 13

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that I intend petitioning the next general assembly of this state to pass an act to empower me to sell one hundred acres of land, part of a tract called TAYLOR's PARK, lying in Anne-Arundel county, formerly the property of ELY ELDER, deceased, for the payment of said Ely Elder's just debts.

ELIZABETH ELDER, Administratrix of ELY ELDER.

March 8, 1790. 9X

Wanted Immediately,

AS AN

APPRENTICE

TO THE

PRINTING BUSINESS,

On the Eastern Shore,

A Lad of good Character and Capacity.

Inquire of the Printers of this Paper.

Annapolis, March 31, 1790. 6

Donaldson and Gordon,

Coach and Harness-Makers, from Philadelphia,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, and the public in general, that they have commenced business in the line of their profession, on the south-west side of Gay-street, six doors below Market-street, where they now carry on the COACH-MAKING BUSINESS in its various branches. Any gentleman who may honour them with their custom shall be supplied on the shortest notice, and every exertion will be uniformly made to give satisfaction to their customers.

Baltimore, April 20, 1790. 2

Annapolis, January 1, 1790.

In the PRESS, and now PUBLISHING *by* SUBSCRIPTION, *by* S. CLARK,

The Christian's New and Complete

FAMILY BIBLE:

OR,

UNIVERSAL LIBRARY

OF

DIVINE KNOWLEDGE:

Being a clear, full, and comprehensive Exposition and Commentary on the

HOLY SCRIPTURES;

Containing the Sacred Texts of the

OLD and NEW TESTAMENTS,

With the Apocrypha at large:

Illustrated with Annotations and Commentaries—wherein obscure Passages are made clear and familiar—seeming Contradictions reconciled—mistranslations rectified—important truths confirmed—and deism and infidelity fully confuted.

Together with practical reflections on each chapter, and notes, historical, chronological, biographical, moral and divine; by those eminent writers Henry, Doddridge, Gill, Brown, Stackhouse, Burkitt, Oservald, &c. &c. The whole forming a complete

Body of Christian Divinity,

Calculated to enlighten the understanding, purify the heart, promote the cause of holiness, and make men wise unto salvation.

CONDITIONS.

I. THE work will be handsomely printed in Folio, with a beautiful large new type, on fine demy paper.

II. The whole will be compiled in eighty numbers, at one eighth of a dollar each. If it unavoidably should exceed that number, the overplus will be delivered gratis.

III. A number shall be delivered every Saturday morning, stitched.

IV. Number I. will be published on Saturday, May first, with which will be given an elegant frontispiece; and the subsequent numbers will be delivered regularly every week till the work is completed. That every person may judge of the excellence of this inestimable work, the first number may be seen as a specimen, and if not approved, the money shall be returned.

V. Those who subscribe for twelve copies shall have one gratis.

VI. In the course of the work will be given a variety of elegant copper-plates.

VII. To the last number will be added a list of the encouragers of this inestimable work.

VIII. The following is the size of the type with which the work is printed, which is well calculated for the use of churches:

IX. As 56 numbers are already printed off, subscribers may be supplied with as many numbers, weekly, as they may find convenient.——The whole will be finished in June next.

In the Beginning God created the, &c.

The Subscriber has just received a

COLLECTION OF BOOKS,

Together with an Assortment of

STATIONARY WARES,

Likewise a Variety of

SPRING GOODS,

Which he will sell low for Cash.

S. CLARK.

April 28, 1790. 2

April 20, 1790.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of a bond given by me to Mr. H. Sing for the sum of £. 48 4 2, and assigned by him to Mr. James Williams, as I am determined to pay the money due thereon to no person but Mr. Williams.

W3 3X ZACHARIAH MANN.

The beautiful Horse *ROEBUCK,*

WILL cover MARES this season at the subscriber's plantation, in Charles county, at the low price of five pounds currency per mare, and one dollar to the groom, but if the money is paid when the mare is taken away, three pounds, and one dollar to the groom, will be taken in lieu of the five pounds. It is useless to insert his pedigree as it is well known, but it may be seen at his stable. ROEBUCK's stock is remarkable, both for the turf and saddle, I believe equal to any in the state. Good pasturage is provided for mares that come a distance, gratis, and great care will be taken of them; but I will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.

WILLIAM M. WILKINSON.

Charles county, March 6, 1790. 6

Annapolis: Printed by Frederick and Samuel Green.